



PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, OF PENN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, OF INDIANA.
ELECTORS AT LARGE,
John Scholer, of Augusta.
P. W. McKinney, of Prince Edward.
DISTRICT ELECTORS,
First District, Thomas Croxson, of Essex.
Second District, L. R. Watts, of Portsmouth.
Third District, Hill Carter, of Hanover.
Fourth District, S. F. Coleman, of Cumberland.
Fifth District, S. R. Redd, of Henry.
Sixth District, Samuel Griffin, of Bedford.
Seventh District, F. M. McMullan, of Greene.
Eighth District, J. Y. Menifee, of Rappahannock.
Ninth District, R. R. Henry, of Tazewell.
FOR CONGRESS,
JOHN S. BARBOUR, OF ALEXANDRIA.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 16.

We understand that a few of the greenbacks in this city have joined the Mahonites and thus intend, by a roundabout, but no less effective way, to assist the radicals in their attempt to retain possession of the government. But they will take their food with many qualms when they learn that the radicals in the North designate their friends who gained the recent victory in the Pine State as the "Maize rabble."

Postmaster General Maynard delivered a very proper speech at the republican meeting here last night, but as he was courteous enough to accept Gen. Hampton's version of the address he delivered at Staunton, and honest enough to advise Virginians to pay their State debt, he by no means pleased his negro auditors, who had been taught to believe that Hampton said the present contest is for the same principles for which the South fought in the civil war—their slavery—and who naturally think that the best way to settle a debt is to refuse to pay it.

The conference between the democratic and Mahonite State committees, for the purpose of uniting the democratic vote of the State upon one presidential electoral ticket, now in progress in Richmond, has, up to this hour at least, as everybody expected, resulted in nothing, and if such be not the case when it ends the surprise will be general, considering the fact that one of the parties to it—the Mahonites—are emphatically opposed to any compromise. The democrats made the Mahonites a fair offer—five electors from each party, and the eleventh to be appointed by the national democratic committee—but they unhesitatingly rejected it, and, in their turn, made a proposal which, from its very nature, can receive no consideration, inasmuch as it submits a difference between democrats to the arbitration of negroes, whose object is to weaken both sides by defeating the stronger, and who will vote the republican ticket when the election is held.

Now that the election of Hancock assumes the appearance of certainty the "independent republican" press of the North begin to see the presidential election in a rosy hue, and say the country will be equally safe whether Garfield or the democratic nominee be elected. But they never were more mistaken. So far as the mere union of the States is concerned they are unquestionably right. A vast majority of the people of the South were opposed to the dissolution of the Union until war was forced upon them, and if there be a sane man among them now who wants it dissolved nobody can find him. The Union is safe, for with all the hatred the radicals bear toward the Southern people it is not sufficient to induce them to sever their federal connection with a nation whose products alone enable them to maintain their financial credit. But the material condition of the country will be by no means as safe in the hands of Garfield as it will be in those of Hancock. The executive departments are full of fraud and corruption that have been festering for the last twenty years, and which, if allowed to continue any longer, will infect the whole body politic; and the entire system of government as conducted by the radicals is in the interests of a few favored monopolists at the expense of the people at large. A longer continuance of radical misrule then is incompatible with the safety of the real and best and general interest of the country, and the nation, with a big N, will be relieved of a blighting and a dangerous burden when it throws off radicalism, as it will do next November; and then, unless the proof be already or shall be destroyed when the result of the election becomes known, frauds will be exposed, at the enormity of which the plundered people, whose trusted servants the robbers are, will stand appalled.

Hundreds of Northern settlers in the counties of Amelia, Chesterfield and Powhatan have become outraged at the persistent defamations to which their friends and neighbors are subjected at the hands of the radical press, for no other purpose than to keep alive sectional animosity and thereby prolong the fraudulent grip the radical party has upon the treasury of the country, have united upon and published a protest to the people of the North against the further continuance of the grievances of which they complain. They say:

"That every elector, whether black, is accorded the full privilege guaranteed by the election laws to vote freely and without intimidation—to cast his lawful ballot and have it counted. In short, the lives, fortunes and liberties of the colored race are as safe in the hands of the sons of the South as they would be in the hands and care of the most civilized and humane on earth. Of the social relations which now exist between the permanent settlers and our Southern brethren, we are pleased to say they are of the most happy nature. A reciprocal feeling of the utmost kindness and good will prevails, and is productive of frequent intermarriages, which tend the more strongly to rivet the ties of affection and brotherhood between the two sections."

We have no hesitation in saying that rela-

tions precisely similar to those above noted exist between the native and Northern settlers in every other county in the State, and that the treatment accorded negroes in the three counties named differs in no particular from that they receive in every other portion of Virginia. Indeed to such an extent is the political equality of the two races carried that in many counties, as in this one, negroes are justices of the peace and constables, and not only try, but execute the law upon, white offenders, and decide civil cases, the respective parties to which are white and black. But the indignant protest to which we allude will not be referred to by the radical press save perhaps as an evidence of "Southern fraud" or "rebel intimidation," the signatures to which were exacted at the "pistol's mouth."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alex. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16, 1880.
The receipts at the Treasury to day from customs amounted to \$566,478; from internal revenue, \$341,259. The national bank notes received there for redemption to day amounted \$121,000.

The steamer Matano, of the Potomac river line, is lying at her wharf here undergoing extensive repairs to her machinery especially, but also to some of her wood work.

The Comptroller of the Treasury decided this morning that the District drawback certificates signed only by Rooms, Secretary of the Commissioners, are not valid, and that in order to be so they must be signed by the commission-ers themselves who shall also certify that they have examined the over-assessments upon which they were issued. When the extensive improvements to the District were made the property owners were assessed heavily to pay the expense. In many cases the assessments were excessive, and these certificates entitle the holders to a drawback of the over-assessments and are receivable for taxes due the District.

Commissioner Raum, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, who has been stamping Maize for the radicals, has returned, and will go to Fairfax Court House to-morrow and address a republican meeting to be held there. Mr. Raum, by an obliquity of vision remarkable even in a radical, looks upon the result of the Maize election as a great republican victory.

D. P. McGinnis was appointed postmaster at Willow Grove, Shenandoah county, Va., to-day, vice George Moore, resigned.

Enquiries at the Treasury Department to-day elicited the information that no formal complaint had been made there of the steamer Arrowsmith, and that until such complaint was made no orders would be issued from there to the local inspectors to investigate charges contained in mere rumors. It was stated, however, that formal complaint may have been made directly to the local inspectors, but if so such inspection have as yet made no investigation, or at least have sent no report to the Treasury.

A letter received here to-day from Senator Willard says he has accepted an invitation to speak in New York on the 23d instant, and will pass through here on his way to that city. A letter was also received from Senator Johnston to-day, who, in speaking of Virginia affairs, says that in his opinion Harbour, Wise and Tucker will be elected without much trouble, but that the other democratic candidates for Congress in the State will have to work hard. He says that Fulkerson, the Mahonite candidate in the Ninth district, is strong in the western part of his district, but weak in the eastern part, and that there is some dissatisfaction with him among his own party.

In a conversation with a well informed resident of Kansas this morning he told me that strange as it might appear the democrats of that State had strong hopes of carrying that State in the gubernatorial election though not in the national; that St. John, the radical candidate, was unpopular by reason of the part he took in bringing negroes to that State, and more so because he is also the nominee of the liquor prohibitionists; so unpopular in his own party that a large division of it has bolted and nominated Springfield, who, by the by, is a native of this city, and that this bolt has the support of all the liquor interest in the State and in St. Louis and Chicago, and is so large and influential that ex-Senator Ross, formerly a republican, but who joined against the impeachment of President Johnson, and who is now the democratic candidate for Governor, will in all probability be elected. The election of Mr. Green, the democratic and greenback candidate for Congress in the district now represented by Haskell, republican, is conceded even by some of the republicans of the district.

The democratic nominations in New Hampshire, will, it is said here by those familiar with political affairs in that State, result in the success of the Democratic ticket there, as the nominees are not only popular men, but are millionaires, and will not hesitate to appropriate large sums to secure their election. It is said that for years past the radicals of New Hampshire have been openly buying at every election between three and four thousand votes, and that the present democratic nominees, having the requisite amount of money, have determined that this year they will give the highest price for such material.

Mr. Dunbar, one of the lessees of the Alexandria canal, informed me this morning that the business on that canal was quite brisk now in consequence of the resumption of work by the striking boatmen and miners at Cumberland, but that no matter how brisk it may be from now until the close of navigation it cannot make up for the loss sustained by the suspension of work last summer.

I was informed this morning upon the most reliable authority that a company with a capital of \$300,000 was organized by New York men last year to establish iron works in Alexandria, Virginia, as they were convinced that for the next twenty years such works could be operated there 25 per cent. more profitably than in New York and 15 per cent. more than in Philadelphia, but that the disbandment of the radical movement manifested its present proportions, as they would not banking facilities in New York and were not banking facilities in New York and were not banking facilities in New York.

A NOVEL OYSTER BED.—The bark Fantea, Captain Dalzell, now moored at Long wharf, Boston, is attracting considerable attention, its sides and copper bottom being completely covered with large nests of oysters, which fastened themselves to the vessel while she was off the coast of Africa. Each nest or group weighs fully half a pound, and already eighty bushels of them have been taken off. The are all in excellent condition, and will be immediately bedded in the Boston flats.

MASTODON OR ELEPHANT?—Portions of a mastodon of enormous size were discovered recently in Wicker's Park, Chicago, in excavations for a sewer. The indications are that the huge animal perished in an ancient marshy quagmire, and there is hope of the recovery of the rest of the skeleton. The curved tusks are about seven feet long. Skeptics say, however, that the remains are those of a circus elephant which was lost during the early history of Chicago, when the roads were bad and dogfights were common.

Payments had not been invari-

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Two new engines have arrived at Hagerstown from the Shenandoah Valley railroad.

The great Western National Fair opened at Lawrence, Kansas, Tuesday. About 10,000 people were present.

Joseph Hosholt, charged with kicking his wife to death in Northeast Baltimore yesterday, is held to await the result of the coroner's inquest to-day.

A committee of the Tennessee Legislature is at Barrow's hotel, in Baltimore, and will hold a conference to-day with Baltimore holders of Memphis bonds.

The Massachusetts republican convention yesterday renominated Governor Long for Governor. The New Hampshire democrats nominated for Governor Frank Jones.

Western daylilies are adulterating their butter by the use of powdered aspartone, which adds materially to the weight of the article, without greatly affecting its bulk.

The work of taking the census of the Indians of the United States will commence in October under the supervision of Major John W. Powell, director of the bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution.

Robert M. Culbert, editor of the San Francisco Weekly Argus, was pummeled on the streets in that city yesterday by J. C. Flood, Jr., for publishing an article in his paper relative to the rupture of the engagement between Miss Jessie Flood and U. S. Grant, Jr.

A duel between a Ute Indian and a Navajo took place last Thursday in New Mexico. A few friends of the Indians were present. The Ute was killed and the Navajo seriously injured. Knives were the weapons used, and the duel was caused by both Indians wanting to marry the same girl.

Colonel John G. Clark, a bridge contractor of Baltimore, who was in Patterson, N. J., on business, was walking on the track of the Erie railroad yesterday, when he was struck by a train making a flying switch and almost instantly killed. Colonel Clark leaves a family in Richmond.

Seven colored men were arrested in Robertson county, Tenn., a few days ago, for the murder of a colored man, whom they cruelly tortured to make him tell where his money was. Jim Higgins, the ringleader made a full confession. Tuesday night a mob broke into the jail and took out two of them. Before quitting the jail they riddled with bullets Jim Higgins, colored, the murderer of Miss Holt and left him dead in his cell. They carried the other men to the scene of the LaPrade tragedy and hanged them, emptying their revolvers into their bodies and left them swinging. The other five murderers are under guard at Nashville, Tenn.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A council of Spanish ministers has recommended general amnesty for political prisoners.

Prince Bismarck has been formally appointed Prussian minister of trade and commerce.

An underground railroad thief in London has been sentenced to thirty lashes and twenty years imprisonment.

The Court of Appeals at Berlin has rejected the request of Count Harry von Arnim for a suspension of the sentence of imprisonment during his appearance before the Supreme Court to answer to the charge of treason.

M. Gambetta, president of the French Chamber of Deputies, has left Paris for a couple of days, perhaps purposely to avoid the appearance of fleeing the deliberations of President Grevy and Premier de Freycinet.

The Manchester Guardian states that owing to the continued depression in the Irish linen trade the flax spinners have agreed to curtail their working days from the 4th of October the week ending will be reduced to four per week. The Oldham cotton spinners have held a meeting and resolved to run their mills only four days a week.

The reports that the Montenegro army marching into Albania are confirmed. The demonstration will not take place until they arrive, which is expected to be on Saturday. The admirals have been granted power to bombard Duloigno, if necessary, without interference with their governments, but are strictly prohibited from landing any troops. The French admiral has placed himself under orders of Admiral Seymour, in command of the British fleet.

WHAT IT PAYS TO READ.—One's physical frame—his body, his muscles, his feet, his hands—is only a living machine. It is the mind controlling and directing that machine, that gives power and efficacy. The successful use of the body depends wholly upon the mind—upon its ability to direct the will. If one tries his arm in a sling it becomes weak and finally powerless. Keep it in active exercise, and it acquires vigor and strength as desired; just as one's mind, by active exercise in thinking, reasoning, planning, studying, observing, acquires vigor, strength, power of concentration and direction. Plainly, then, the man who exercises his mind in reading and thinking, gives it ability to direct the efforts of his physical frame in his work. Better results than he can otherwise achieve. If a man reads a book or a paper, even one he knows to be erroneous, it helps him by the effort to combat the error.

OF all men, the farmer, the cultivator, needs to read more, to strengthen his reasoning powers, so that they may be clear and make more effective, more profitable, his hard toil. There can be no doubt that the farmer who supplies himself with the most reading—the most of other men's thoughts and experiences—will in the end, if not at once, be the most successful.

The Maine Election.

Last night's dispatches from Maine give returns from 405 townships, as follows: Davis, 69, 912; Plaisted, 68, 571; scattering, 323; Davis plurality, 1,341. The Legislature is republican and it is believed the constitutional amendments are carried. The remaining towns and plantations to be heard from will change these figures somewhat, and it is said an official count will be necessary, to determine the result.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun says: "The situation in Maine is assuming a very queer aspect. Returns which have been made to day indicate that neither party will have a majority. Plaisted will, however, have a plurality beyond a doubt."

The Conference.

The committees of the conservative organization and of the readjusters were in session, at Richmond, last night, at which, it is said, plans were prepared for a compromise. The strictest secrecy was imposed on the delegates, and the details of the compromise could not be learned, but it is reported that the plan submitted is to retire one half the electors on each ticket, their places to be supplied by as many on the opposing side, each set so chosen to be put on a separate ticket with a funder and an adjuster at large at the head of each.

CALIFORNIA'S VINTAGE.—California grapes and wine makers have a flattering prospect ahead in relation to this year's vintage, it promises to be the largest California has ever known, and is variously estimated at from 11,000,000 to 14,000,000. The frost of last winter was damaging to some descriptions of fruit, but they occurred too early to affect the vineyards. The only effect the cold weather had upon the vines was to delay the budding, and consequently make the season for ripening late. In this respect the season for all fruits is regarded by those engaged in the business to be at least one month later than it is in ordinary years.

The Maryland Presbytery.

The Maryland Presbytery, embracing all the churches in Maryland connected with the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly, and the Union Church of this city, met in the First Presbyterian Church on Fairfax st. last night.

After the opening services from 1st Cor. 1st chap. and 2d verse, by Rev. Charles Beach, of Spokerville, Md., the last Moderator, the Presbytery was called to order, and Rev. W. V. U. Munkland, D.D., of Baltimore, was elected Moderator, and J. Harmanus Fisher, of Baltimore county, reading clerk.

In response to the calling of the roll by the stated clerk, Rev. R. L. McMurray, but few members and delegates answered to their names. After religious exercises the Presbytery adjourned until half past nine o'clock this morning.

The Presbytery was called to order at half past nine o'clock this morning with the following delegates present: J. A. Lefevre, D.D., and John Patterson, Franklin Square, Baltimore; W. U. Munkland, D.D., and John B. Cary, Franklin street, Baltimore; Rev. Charles Beach, Harmony, Howard county, Md.; Rev. James Nicols, Laurel, Md.; Rev. R. L. McMurray, and J. H. Fisher, Mount Washington; Rev. David Jamison and C. W. Dorsey, Wetheredville, Md.; J. J. Bullock, D.D., and Wm. H. McKnight, Union, Alexandria; Rev. C. M. Campbell, Foothills, Md.

Mount Washington Church, Baltimore county, Rev. R. L. McMurray, pastor, was selected as the next place of meeting.

The Presbytery then, without transacting any other business of interest took a recess until half past ten o'clock.

Upon reassembling Rev. Dr. Lefevre, of the Committee on Education, made a supplementary report, and it was decided, that as the Committee of Education of the General Assembly, had declined to accept the conditions proposed by the executive of this Presbytery, that the manner of providing for the candidates under its care be continued as heretofore.

Mr. M. B. Lambdin, of this city, a candidate for the ministry, under the care of the Presbytery was continued with Rev. Mr. Campbell, at Darnestown, Md., for another year.

Rev. Dr. Mills, of the M. P. Church, was invited to sit as a corresponding member.

Rev. Dr. Layburn and Mr. Ingalls, of Baltimore, commissioners to the late General Assembly, being absent, no report from that body was made.

Rev. Dr. Munkland stated that the Presbytery had been very ably represented by both of the above gentlemen on the floor of the General Assembly.

Rev. Dr. Bullock then arose and said that he desired to ask the permission of the Presbytery to resign his pastorate of the Union Presbyterian Church, and in order that his action might be understood by the members, he desired to make a brief statement. He then read the correspondence published in the Gazette that took place between the committee of the First Church and the board of directors of the Union Church; also a letter from Mr. H. W. Beadle, an elder of the First Church, informing him [Dr. Bullock] that he [Mr. Beadle] intended to oppose, at a meeting to be held, any further union of the two churches. Continuing, the doctor said that when he dissolved his connection with the Second Presbyterian Church, six years ago, his friends had offered to build him a church in this city, but he declined on the ground that there was not room here for another church; and (under that impression) he had on his mind to leave Alexandria. A letter of proposition was made from the officers of the First Church for him and his people to occupy their building. Twice he positively declined to accept, feeling that there would be no permanency in the arrangement; but two of his members urging him to accept the proposition, on the ground that it was not right for him to leave his people without a home, he at last decided to remain in the city, and the arrangement with the First Church was entered into. Several of the members of the First Church united with the Union Church, and he was led to believe that others would do the same, as he had been informed by the members that the organization in charge of the church could not keep it up. He had nothing to say against the members of the First Presbyterian Church as a body, for many of them had treated him with great kindness and courtesy, but the last remained that many who he expected would, did not unite with the Union Church, and the two organizations, thus kept up, had a damaging effect upon the growth of the Union Church; but, notwithstanding this drawback, the church of which he was pastor prospered and continued in a state of peace and harmony.

As an evidence of the truth of this latter statement, he read the narrative of the church, prepared by the officers, and said during the six years' existence of the Union Church \$38,000 had been raised for the raising of the church of the local church and the different benevolent objects of the church at large; and what was better, they did not owe a cent. All this was accomplished without an extraordinary effort, such as holding of fairs, &c. All his relations with the people were pleasant until about six months ago, when it came to his knowledge that one or two restless persons of the First Church were endeavoring to create trouble for the Union Church, and that was the reason the Presbytery had been invited to meet in this city. As the time for which the First Church building had been granted the Union Church neared expiration, the approaching trouble grew more and more apparent. There was a disposition on the part of one member to misrepresent him, and another member directed his efforts towards prejudicing the people against his preaching. He was accused of attacking a man whom he never saw—a man who came here to preach temperance, but who finally wound up his career by giving a theatrical performance. He did not wish to be understood as charging all the members of the First Church with this conduct. He only alluded to a few having the matter in charge—one of them Mr. McKortzie. At a meeting of the First Church committee a resolution to continue the grant of the building to the Union Church was laid on the table and a resolution adopted notifying them their time was up, and asking them if they had any proposition to make. The reply of the Union Church was that they were a church without a home, but they had no proposition to make, and returned the keys. Notwithstanding the members of the committee—one of them a resident of Washington—were pledged to secrecy, he had it from good authority that their sole object was to get rid of him. Knowing the feeling existing among a few of the members of the First Church, for one of the brethren a good man, but unfortunately associated with the prime mover in the matter, had informed him that trouble was ahead; he had given up his house three months ago; he knew the history of the whole matter but for the good of the cause he would not go into the details. He was not tired of preaching the gospel, but in looking over the field he thought it best for him to retire, not that his preaching was not endorsed by his own people, and not that he did not like the people of the community in which he had resided for ten years, for he had always been treated with respect and courtesy; the few who did not relish his doctrines were men of strange views. Mr. Beadle was a good man, the son of a noble father, but he was in favor of a different style of things from what he, the speaker, had been accustomed to. He, Dr. B., could not, with his views, get his own seat to follow after every strange man that came along, and introduce in his pulpit every traveling evangelist. He loved the Union Church, and treasured to sever his relations with it, but he did not wish in his old days to be harassed and annoyed. It was not a mere form in asking to have his connection with the

church dissolved; he desired the Presbytery to grant his request.

A motion by Rev. Mr. Campbell, that the resignation of the Union Church be cited to meet and show cause why Dr. Bullock should not be allowed to resign, was opposed by Dr. Lefevre, Dr. Munkland and Rev. Charles Beach.

Being intimidated in the discussion that the officers of the First Church wanted out of the building, J. P. Acnew, esq., an elder of that church, asked permission to make a few remarks, which request was granted. He said the idea of receiving rent for the building had never been thought of by the officers of the First Church, and as to the improvements to the building that was an arrangement between the two churches, the members of the First Church contributing as much in proportion as the members of the Union Church.

Mr. Campbell's motion was withdrawn and it was finally decided to cite the resignation to meet and appear by its commissioners before a called meeting of the Presbytery to be held in Franklin street Church, Baltimore, on Friday, October 8th, at 7:30 p. m., when the matter will be definitely settled.

The Presbytery then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

The session this afternoon was taken up in the hearing of reports, and the transaction of routine business.

After devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. Dr. Munkland, the Presbytery adjourned to meet at Mount Washington, Baltimore county, on the 6th Thursday of next May.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The estate of Edward Webb, son of Thos. H. Webb, agent of the Old Dominion Line of steamers at Norfolk, who was shot Sunday night by the negro hack driver Hines, is reported more favorably, and strong hopes of his recovery are now entertained.

On Saturday evening last Miss Bertha Edmiston, a pupil of the Episcopal Female Institute of Winchester, was fatally burnt by her clothing taking fire, and died the next morning at 11 o'clock. She was a daughter of Judge M. Edmiston, of Weston, W. Va.

CAUGHT IN A HURRICANE.—The steamship City of Brussels, of the Luman line, which arrived on Friday at New York, experienced some frightful weather during her voyage. She left Liverpool on September 1, and on the morning of the 9th the vessel was caught in a hurricane, which although lasting but a few hours, was of such violence that the captain said in all his experience he had never known such another. The ship was not tossed, but hurled about on the waves, which were running mountains high, and which broke over her with frightful fury. The passengers were panic-stricken, as the vessel rose up on the foaming mountains or plunged again into the deep as if she were never coming up again. The greater number of the cabin passengers crowded the saloon, and a passenger on the steamer told a reporter that he should never forget the scene there. There was not a seat in that saloon that thought the ship could last in such a hurricane, and they prepared for the worst. Men and women cried aloud and wrung their hands in an agony of despair. Two or three ladies fainted, and strong hearted men, with faces as death, were uttering what they thought would be their last prayer. There was another terrible scene in the steerage—seven hundred passengers of nearly every nationality, rushing about and being hurled mercilessly about their quarters, screaming and howling in despair, prayers and oaths mingling in strange contrast. Every now and then they made a rush for the deck, and it was with great difficulty that the officers could keep them below. If they had once made their way up they must have been washed overboard.

LOTS OF APPLES.—The apple crop this year—which is the "apple year"—it is thought will exceed anything in the previous history of the country, notwithstanding there are localities where the crop is an utter failure. It is estimated that the crop this season will reach 200,000,000 barrels, the orchard of the country having not less than 125,000,000 trees in bearing. In New York State it is said that the orchards are laden to the very ground with fruit, and the soil underneath the trees is knee deep with fallen fruit, for which there is no market. In 1876 the apple crop was 112,000,000 barrels, and valued at \$50,000,000. In 1878 the crop was put at 150,000,000 bbls. This year's crop is estimated to be worth \$60,000,000 or \$70,000,000, and probably will fetch that when we take into the account, besides the apples sold, the large quantities of cider, vinegar and "apple butter" that will be made. When farmers' cellars are well stocked with apples, butter, cider, pickles, marmalade, &c., as always happens in good apple years, they are able to sell their dairy produce, land and even pork and bacon much more cheaply, and every pound of these products thus released from home consumption and put on sale in the market ought to be set over to the profit of the apple crop.

CHINESE CIGARMAKERS.—The Chinese have always been somewhat given to cigar making, but now there are indications that this trade will lead all the interests to which they devote themselves in this country. Over 1,000,000 cigars made by them have recently been sent East from San Francisco. The leaf tobacco is received by them from New York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and the cigars are returned by rail to the Eastern markets. In New York, cigars are made in filthy garrets and basements. Children fit the tobacco into wooden or tin molds, and the flavor of the tobacco is destroyed. In California the Chinese work in factories, with intelligent men of their own race or white men as their foremen, and there are no better conducted factories. It is said, moreover, that the best workmen in Havana are Chinese. They always make a cigar by hand, and it smokes freely. The majority of the Chinese who some time ago worked in the big laundry at Belleville, New Jersey, are now making cigars in New York.

ETIQUETTE FOR TRAVELERS.—The fashionable girls now lay their head on the shoulder of her male companion when traveling, according to a Cincinnati Enquirer writer, who says: "The nicest girls do it, and they are so demure, so innocent, so unconscious in their manner that no one could deem such a practice harmful. They have the unconcerned air of taking a pillow. This would have been reprehensible a year ago; now fashion and mothers permit it. But the man must not so far forget himself as to slyly hug the girl. If he does, she pops him up-right and will learn to aim no more forever. That's a new but approved etiquette."

No greater guarantee of the excellence of Dr. Bell's Cough Syrup could be furnished than that it is recommended by all the leading druggists.

Coughs.—Brown's Bronchial Troches are used with advantage to relieve Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness and Bronchitis. After thirty years these Troches have been in use, with annually increasing favor. They are not new and untried, but, having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are sold directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the Throat and Larynx, restoring a healthy tone when relaxed, either from cold or over exertion of the voice, and produce a clear and distinct enunciation. Speakers and singers find the Troches useful.

A Cough, Cold, CATARRH or SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, as neglect of it sometimes results in some incurable Lung Disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will almost invariably give relief. Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are sold only in boxes.

"What is Friendship?"

BY EDNA C. JACKSON.
I've been reading, oh, friend, where earnestly.
Would search my spirit through.
The tale of a dreamer, who well repaid
To the question asked by you.
And ponder it well, for the tale
A subtle meaning bears—
To guide thee through life's temptations
And show thee its hidden snares.
Where the polar star gleams coldly down
On the land of eternal snows,
'Neath the glittering iceberg's ceaseless flow,
The *Esperito Sancto* grows;
Each leaf an exquisite beauty
By the King of Jewels embossed;
Each stem, and flower and petal
Are formed of glittering frost.
'Mid the dazzling stillness of Arctic days
A phantom flower it gleams
'Neath the pallid sunlight's frozen rays.
Like a symbol of death and dreams.
Should a shadow fall o'er its whiteness,
Or the sunbeams warmer glow,
It folds its filmy petals
And vanishes into the snow.
And he who would pluck this enchanted flower,
Or gaze on its beauty trail,
Must have hands as clean, and heart as pure,
As the Knight of the Holy Grail.
Do you see, oh, friend, the meaning
Of this tale I've told to you?
That he who would hope for friendship
Must himself be grand and true.
'Tis a flower that will drop 'neath passion's glow
In darkness it fades away;
For the blossom of friendship will only grow
In the calm, pure light of day.
Let your actions be free and noble
As your heart is true and true;
And the exquisite flower of friendship
Will always bloom for you.

COMMERCIAL.
ALEXANDRIA MARKET, September 16, 1880.
The market for Flour is only fair, though it is expected that there will be a stiffening. Receipts of Wheat tolerable and market active, with arrivals to-day of 2600 bushels, and sales at 55, 56, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109 and 110 for ordinary to good red. Offerings of Corn amounted to 1200 bushels, with sales of white at 67, and yellow at 63. Small sales of Rye at 57. Nothing doing in Oats, and quotations nominal.

QUEENSTOWN CATTLE MARKET, Sept. 16.
Offerings of 170 head of cattle, all of which were sold at \$14.50 per lb; market brisk. 200 Lamb sold at \$4.50; brisk. 10 Mille (Cows brought \$3.50 each.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—Virginia of old—deferred 72; do consolidated 72; do 2d series past due coupons 92; new 10-40 41; do 10-40 92 bid 40 per. Cotton steady; middling 11, 11 1/2. Flour active and firm, but without change. Wheat—Southern higher and firmer. Western higher and strong; Southern red 103; do amber 104 1/2; No. 1 Maryland 112; 2 Western winter red spot and Sept. 100 1/2; Oct 107 1/2; Nov 108 1/2; Dec 109 1/2. Corn—Southern quiet, but higher for yellow. Western higher and strong; Southern white 50; do yellow 50; Western mixed spot and Sept. 45 1/2; Oct 46 1/2; Nov 47 1/2; Dec 48 1/2. Hops more active at 95. Hay unchanged. Cattle quiet; Rio cargoes ordered to fair 1 1/2; sheep, firm; A soft 10 1/2. Whiskey quiet and unchanged.

New York, Sept. 16.—Stocks strong. Money 2 1/2. Flour quiet. Wheat a shade better. Corn heavy.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, SEPTE